CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1859. NUMBER 160.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1859.

For Telegraphic News see Fourth Page.

Municipal Reform.

We don't see what the Chicago *Times* has to do with the subject of Municipal Reform, about which it preaches so lustily. If it refers to a re-instatement of the Dyer Administration, the voters will take care of that. If its allusions have a bearing on the Dyer scheme for cutting the city up into twenty or thirty new Wards, and annexing Bridgeport, for the purpose of bringing the Common Council and the City Treasury into the hands of the Irish—establishing a Board of Police authorities not responsible to the people for their acts thus putting that branch of the government also in the hands of the Irish—creating a Board of Public Works to supersede the Water and Sewerage Commissioners, etc., etc.—we can understand its meaning. Will the *Times* please explain.

The Lecture Season.

We are glad to learn that George Bancroft, of Boston, one of the most agreeable and instructive of lecturers, is to remain in the West for a couple of weeks or more, and that he will in the mean time consent to address such Associations as choose to employ his admirable talent in that way. His lecture on "Spain" is a highly finished and eloquent historical production, with a significant local application, that never fails to entertain and instruct. Mr. Bancroft is, as our readers know, a brother of the poet, and a sharer with him of the family talent. Applications made to the Young Men's Association, Chicago, through which Mr. S. may be engaged, will meet with attention.

Letter List Advertising.

The Postmaster is directed to publish a list of the uncalled for letters, in the paper having the largest circulation within the range of his office, which in Chicago is adjudged to be the corpo. rate limits of the city. The first Monday of January is the day specified by law for determining what paper shall publish the list for the ensuing year.

The following is the law governing his award:

"The postmaster shall require, as part of the evidence on which he is to make his decision, an affidavit of the proprietor or publisher of each newspaper for which the advertisement is claimed, or of the clerk or foreman in the office of such paper, showing the mean of numbers in respect to the circulation of such newspaper within the limits of the district so embraced in the range of the delivery of such office, and stating the average, actual, ordinary and bona fide circulation of each regular issue of such paper within such district, for the four weeks ending on the last regular publication prior to the day on which such evidence is received; and that such circulation has not, during said four weeks, been increased by any unusual circulation, or by a reduction in price below the ordinary and usual price of such paper, or by any other extraordinary means, for the purpose of making the whole or in part, of obtaining any list or lists of uncalled for letters for publication; and such affidavit shall also state the actual, ordinary and bona fide circulation of each regular issue of such paper for such four weeks, as established by such affidavit and the other evidence submitted to such postmaster, shall be deemed the circulation on which the question of the greater circulation shall be determined. Other evidence, in addition to such affidavit, in corroboration thereof, or in contradiction of the same, may be submitted by any party interested in the decision."

The publishers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE were divided in opinion whether to make application for the letter advertising until the very day that the award was to be made, on the grounds, 1st, that in a pecuniary point of view, the printing was worth nothing, as the cost of putting it in type is nearly as much as the Post Office pays for it; 2d, that the chances of the paper having the largest bona fide circulation, getting the list, were exceedingly slight, the general rule being, to give it to the office that would swear the hardest. And as we laid no claims to pre-eminence in that respect, we had but faint hopes of being declared the successful competitor. However, at the last moment, it was considered to present a statement of our circulation to the Post Master. It was as follows:

OFFICE OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1859.

Isaac Cook, P. M., Chicago, Ill.:

Pursuant to your letter of Dec. 15th, 1858, we have prepared the following statement of the daily circulation of the *Press and Tribune* newspaper within the corporate limits of the city of Chicago during the month of December, 1858:

Whole circulation (exclusive of weekly edition)	7,448
Daily circulation, average per day	4,791
Sold to news agents	2,657
Sold at counter	2,134
Total actual regular, ordinary and bona fide daily circulation during the month of December, 1858	4,791

The statement put in by the *Times* office was as follows:

Statement of the Daily circulation within the limits of the City of Chicago of the Chicago Daily Times *for the four weeks commencing Sunday, December 5th, 1858, to Saturday, January 1st, 1859, both inclusive:*

Sunday, December 5,	1858	4,600
Monday,	6,	4,600
Tuesday,	7,	4,600
Wednesday,	8,	4,600
Thursday,	9,	4,600
Friday,	10,	4,600
Saturday,	11,	4,600
Sunday,	12,	4,600
Monday,	13,	4,600
Tuesday,	14,	4,600
Wednesday,	15,	4,600
Thursday,	16,	4,600
Friday,	17,	4,600
Saturday,	18,	4,600
Sunday,	19,	4,600
Monday,	20,	4,600
Tuesday,	21,	4,600
Wednesday,	22,	4,600
Thursday,	23,	4,600
Friday,	24,	4,600
Saturday,	25,	4,600
Sunday,	26,	4,600
Monday,	27,	4,600
Tuesday,	28,	4,600
Wednesday,	29,	4,600
Thursday,	30,	4,600
Friday,	31,	4,600
Saturday,	January 1,	4,600
Total average for the 28 days,		4,600

Objections being made to the above on the grounds that it was too general, the *Times* amended its statement, specifying how its circulation was made up, viz:

Delivered by Carriers,	3,672
Sold to Newsboys,	971
Sold at Office,	157
General average,	4,800

Upon this showing, we presume the Post-Master will feel obligated to continue the publication of the list in the *Times*.

We are not disposed to enter into any wrang'e with the *Times* about the matter. But it is proper to remark that we sincerely believed, prior to last Monday, that the issue 5th, regular, saying circulation of the daily PRESS AND TRIBUNE was very considerably larger than that of the *Times*, both in and out of the city, and we are still firmly of the same opinion. We regard the statement it sent in to the Post Master as an evasion or violation of the true intent and meaning of the law.

An inspection of the statement plainly shows that it is not honest. It is notorious among newspaper publishers, that December is the worst month in the year for circulation. It is the time when subscribers are most apt to discontinue, when settling their quarterly bills; in January they commence again taking the papers. The past month has been destitute of exciting news items, and the railroads has been very light, and there have been but few strangers at the hotels. The public demand for newspapers has been dull. Now, in the face of these facts, look at the *Times'* statement. Commencing on December 5th, as it claims, with 4,600 papers, it swells to 5,749 in the next twenty issues! Here is an increase, in the absence of all legitimate causes, of 1,360 subscribers in the the short space of three weeks, or nearly 30 per cent! Who believes anything of the sort? Such circulation is on a par with the Oxford and Kickapoo, Kansas, fall lists.

According to a regular progression, if the *Times* had 4,458 subscribers December 5th, it had only 3,131 on November 5th; and 2,185 on October 5th; 1,530 on September 5th; 1,075 on August 5th, and about 700 when the election campaign commenced in July. Should it keep on for a year to come at the same rate claimed during December, it will have a larger circulation than the New York *Herald*.

The *Times'* statement would have looked better, had it commenced with say "4,500," and only varied a dozen or two a day, and left off as a few less than at the first of the month. The falsehood would have been less transparent; but in its present shape the cheating stinks out as plainly as the nose on the face of him who certifies to it.

If the *Times* was paying taxes upon its "bona fide, actual, ordinary and average" daily city circulation, the proprietor would have given in to the Assessor just about the following statement:

Delivered to Carriers per day	3,800
Sold to Newsboys,	971
Sold at Office,	157
Total bona fide circulation	4,928

And these figures would not differ from its actual, honest circulation but a few dozen copies one way or the other.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The House has elected W. O. Leyburne, Opposition, Speaker.

Organization of the Legislature.

We learn by telegraph from Springfield that both branches of the Illinois Legislature organized yesterday, by the election of Democratic officers throughout. The following were the caucus nominees:

HOUSE.

William R. Morrison, of Monroe, Speaker.
David E. Head, Hancock, Clerk.
George B Rum, Saline, First Assistant Clerk.
H. Z. Ryan, Lawrence, Second do.
H. L. Clay, Menard, Third do.
John Connelly, Jr., Sangamon, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk.
John A. Appleton, Clay, First Assistant do.
Joseph Chapman, Madison, Second do.
D. C. Wetherby, Randolph, Third do.
J. W. Connell, Cook, Doorkeeper.
J. M. Bisbie, Hamilton, First Assistant do.
D. B. Cox, Logan, Second do.
Charles E. Foote, Macoupin, Postmaster.

SENATE.

F. D. Preston, of Richland, Clerk.
T. H. Smith, of Massac, and Tim. Fitch, of Alton, Assistants.
David J. Waggoner, of Fulton, Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the House a resolution was adopted to go into joint session at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, for the election of a U. S. Senator. The Senate adjourned without acting upon the resolution, but will probably concur with the House this morning.

The Governor's Message will be found on the next page.

OUR SPRINGFIELD CORRESPONDENCE.

Plans for Reorganization of the Court of Common Pleas—Tom. Dyer's Scheme for Africanizing Chicago—The Member for Will; a Nosh Question—Improved Manners and Habits of Legislators—Etc.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 3d, 1859.

There are two projects already developed for the re-organization of the Court of Common Pleas in Chicago. Mr. U. Beckwith's contemplates the appointment of one additional Judge by the Governor, and the election of the same officer by the people quadrennially thereafter; the appointment of a Chancellor for the equity cases; and such other changes as may be necessary for facilitating the business of that important tribunal. Mr. Higgins has a bill that provides for the election by the people, primarily, of two additional Judges, with the same powers now wielded by Judge Wilson, and with concurrent jurisdiction—one of whom may do "chamber business" only, and be engaged in the trial of equity cases, and the third is at work in the court of law. The bill is drawn in accordance with that by which the Superior Court of New York is organized. Neither of the gentlemen who are moving in the matter propose to unseat Judge Wilson; but the imperative necessity for increasing the judicial machinery of our city, will compel us to accept two associates who will divide with him the munificent pay that he now receives.

Ex-Mayor Dyer is here as the representative of the Chicago Democracy; and it is understood that he will demand, as a party measure, very important amendments of the city charter. The plan elaborated for giving him and his partisans the control of the city, and for indefinitely increasing taxation, has not yet seen the light; but it is understood that it embraces the following:

1. The division of the city into twenty-one wards.

2. The annexation of Bridgeport and the parts thereunto adjacent.

3. The creation of three Police Commissioners who will exercise the power now wielded by the Mayor; and

4. The organization of a Board of Public Works, of three or more persons, to whom will be entrusted the duties now discharged so ably and satisfactorily by the Sewerage Commissioners and the Water Commissioners, as well as the labor now performed by the City Superintendent. Mr. Dyer has no hesitation in saying that these are purely political measures for bringing Chicago under the rule of his political friends, and that they will be passed as such. It remains to be seen whether in opposition to the wishes of all the local representatives and a large majority of their constituents of all parties, in the absence of any demand of the proper authorities for such action, and without any real necessity for the changes proposed, the Legislature will do a thing as shameless as this required at their hands. Let us see how these sticklers for popular sovereignty in the Territories will treat the question at home.

It is said that trouble in regard to the right to his seat of the Republican member of the House from Will is likely to arise. The case is this: Hon. Hiram Norton some years ago was a resident of Canada, and while there became a citizen and was elected to the Colonial Parliament, in which he played a conspicuous and honorable part. Now the question arises: Does his former profession of allegiance to the Crown disqualify him, as American by birth and residence, from holding the office to which the people have elected him? The question is a novel one. I am not aware that it has ever been debated; and though there can be no doubt of the final decision of the House, if his case should come up for discussion, the different opinions which it will call out will excite attention. Mr. Norton will prove himself a capital legislator; his age, experience in affairs, especially in commerce and finance, and his general ability, will give him a front rank among his peers.

It is safe to say that the Legislature about to meet will, in both its branches, be one of the ablest that ever assembled in the State. In the contest that preceded its election, both parties put forward their most unexceptionable if not their ablest men; and the result is a House and Senate which would do honor to any State in the Union. The Democracy are represented with much more ability in the Senate than in the Lower House; but even in the latter the material is far above the average. The improvement in manners and habits of the legislators is not the least gratifying of the evidences of progress. The day for popularity to follow unlimited drinking, unmitigated cursing and such other evidences of barbarism, has gone by; and in legislative circles as well as in the admirable society of the Capital, the observance of the proprieties of dress, language and demeanor, are not less necessary than in Chicago or St. Louis. Three in a bed and fourteen in a room, and other less exclusive and gregarious habits that prevailed in the olden time, have gone out with the exclusive hog and hominy diet, the whisky bottle and card table. No man now is becoming a legislator need cease to appear and act the gentleman.

Value of Exports of Produce, Live Stock, &c., in 1858.

Below will be found a statement of the principal articles of produce, provisions, live stock, &c., exported east from Chicago in 1858. The valuation of these articles, as will be seen, amounts to nearly twenty millions of dollars. If we were to add to the value of our entire exports, the amount would be swelled greatly beyond this sum. As it is our figures, however, to give only these items, the great bulk of which are seaboard, and therefore go to clear off western indebtedness, we have limited our list to articles generally considered western staples in our markets:

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.	Total Val.
Flour, bbls	296,000	$5.00	$1,480,000.00
Wheat, bu	4,000,000	0.75	3,000,000.00
Corn, bu	1,000,000	0.40	400,000.00
Oats, bu	1,000,000	0.30	300,000.00
Barley, bu	1,000,000	0.50	500,000.00
Rye, bu	1,000,000	0.50	500,000.00
Potatoes, bu	1,000,000	0.30	300,000.00
Beans, bu	1,000,000	0.50	500,000.00
Peas, bu	1,000,000	0.50	500,000.00
Broom Corn, lbs	1,000,000	0.04	40,000.00
Hay, tons	6,000	10.00	60,000.00
Pork, bbls	100,000	10.00	1,000,000.00
Beef, bbls	100,000	10.00	1,000,000.00
Lard, lbs	20,000,000	0.06	1,200,000.00
Tallow, lbs	1,000,000	0.06	60,000.00
Butter, lbs	1,000,000	0.15	150,000.00
Cheese, lbs	1,000,000	0.10	100,000.00
Eggs, doz	1,000,000	0.10	100,000.00
Live Hogs, lbs	30,000,000	0.04	1,200,000.00
Live Cattle, No	100,000	10.00	1,000,000.00
Live Sheep, No	100,000	2.00	200,000.00
Wool, lbs	1,000,000	0.30	300,000.00
Hides, lbs	1,000,000	0.10	100,000.00
Furs, lbs	1,000,000	0.50	500,000.00
Seeds, lbs	1,000,000	0.05	50,000.00
Total,			$15,958,000.00

Chicago as a Pork-Packing Point.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 24, after copying upwards of a column of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE'S Annual Review, says:—"Chicago is now the third pork packing city in the West, and in another year is promised to rank next to Cincinnati."

Another Missing Steamer.

The steamer *Wave*, belonging to the German Lloyds, sailed from Bremen for New York, on the 5th of December, and has not since been heard from. Serious apprehensions are felt for her safety. Three citizens of Chicago are reported as having been on board—Herman Boas, James White and Wm. Weehen.

THE CITY.

The Annual Review.

The demand for our *Annual Commercial Review of Chicago for* 1859 has exhausted the large extra edition of the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE, of Saturday, Jan. 1st, containing the same.

The Review will be found in the WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE issued to-day, of which we have an extra edition ample enough to supply the orders of our friends. To be had in wrappers ready for mailing, at our counting-room, No. 45 Clark street, over Geo. Smith & Co.'s Bank.

☞ See announcement of matters of interest to stockholders of Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company.

LARCENY.—A man named William Keenan is in jail in default of $300 bail, for the larceny of a gun.

U. S. COURTS.—The continued December term of these Courts' opens in this city the present week. The juries will be empanelled on Thursday.

COMPLIMENTARY.—On New Year's day the employees at the Custom House, through F. U. Russell, presented a gold headed cane, suitably inscribed to U. S. Collector B. F. Strother of this port.

WELL DONE.—Fourteen thousand dollars it is said were realized as the proceeds of the Fair held during Christmas week for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be devoted to the erection of a building suited and designed for their use.

PAST CURE.—A boy who cannot yield to the influences of the excellent Superintendent of the Reform School, Rev. D. R. Nichols, is in a desperate condition indeed. One of these incorrigibles is George Turner, who has run away seven times from the Reform School, and was yesterday sent to Bridewell to work out a fine of $10.

☞ The ladies of the West Presbyterian Church take this opportunity of returning their thanks to the inhabitants of Chicago, who so liberally patronized their "Christmas Carol," on the evening of the 24th December, and beg to inform their friends and the public generally that after deducting expenses there remained for the funds of the congregation a balance of $360.

STEALING AT THE FIRE.—On Monday a man named Henry Foote was arrested in the act of carrying off an armful of hardware, belonging to the stock of Becker & Dean, whose establishment was destroyed in the Clark street fire on that day. He claimed he was only removing them for safe keeping, when their ruse taking his time from Henry Foote himself, sent him, the said Henry, to Jail in default of $500 bail for the same purpose.

☞ Tappen means what he says. Just now he is filling a large space in the public eye by his enterprising way of pushing forward his announcement of a business change, and consequent advantage to purchasers in the clothing trade. Those who do not believe what Tappen says can easily settle the matter by a call, and all who call are sure to settle on bargains. The stir made really indicates what is the case, that a superb stock of goods are being sold out cheap.

THE ABSCONDING U. S. DEPUTY MARSHAL.—We learn that Dr. Matthews, late one of Ex. U. S. Marshal Davidson's deputies, who, at the expiration of his office, became suddenly absconded with about $3,000 in his possession, has turned up by returning and giving himself into the hands of the officers at Monmouth in this State. He has been the object of a most diligent and persevering search, on the part both of Chicago and St. Louis officers, and has for some time past been privately lurking in the vicinity of St. Louis. Wearied at length of such a life, he came forward voluntarily and surrendered himself up.

A HANDY-A-ENDER.—One Lyons, a dealer in still malt, residing in the southern part of the city, who has been in the habit of selling his "change" for currency at the banking offices, some days since sold $128 in silver coin at I. G. Barber's on Clark street, receiving therefor through a mistake of the banker, $229, a "trifle over" of some magnitude in these times. After the discovery of the mistake Lyon was found by some search, and pleading entire ignorance to the charge, was arrested and brought before Justice Milliken. The case is an unusual one. Lyons is said to be too ignorant to count money, and that his accounts even are kept by others.

"UNION IS STRENGTH."—For union to be strength the doctrine of affinity must be fully observed; there must also be in each of the elements qualities, not alone relative, but independent, which shall give to the result of union what neither element alone possessed before the union. A union of several of the above cases is one completely answered which in the just consummated union blends the valuable experience, the sterling reputation, the right excellent qualities of head and heart of Judge Bell, with the established success and indefatigable energy of Messrs. Bryant & Stratton—as union in Chicago of "Bell's Commercial College" with that of Bryant & Stratton, and as union of the proprietors under the name and style of Bryant, Bell & Stratton.

Messrs. Bryant & Stratton's elegant suite of rooms in Larmon Block, on the corner of South Clark and Washington streets, will be retained by the new firm, and there the familiar face of Judge Bell may be found, and his presence and labors be invaluable to the institution to which the accession will give a fresh success and prosperity.

RECORD.—The age of railroads has advanced into the dignity of distinct departments, we had almost said sciences, in the divisions of its business. Experience has been gained. Some of it dearly bought, and now, on all well regulated roads the same unbending, well adjusted system controls and guides the working of the various and myriad details, and all parts are strictly parts of one intelligent whole. And the results of this system are marvellous, when compared with the best results of former days.

Think of a Stage Company's quarter of a century since, transacting its business for a twelve-month without a single claim for a lost trunk or band-box gone astray. And yet we have that model of well managed roads, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy giving from its Baggage Department a statement of the year 1856, showing the handling of ninety-six thousand pieces of baggage without one single instance of loss to or claim from a passenger, and but $5 paid for damage, and that for injuries to the same by a car being thrown from the track. Well and handsomely done for the employees of the C. B. & Q. R. R., well done for its managers and its stockholders.

A LOT OF NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—On Saturday, a man named George Gardiner, taking the advantage of the season of calls, made his way into the premises of Michael Kehoe, on the corner of Randolph and State street, and not only that, but he further very improperly presented himself with a new overcoat, valued at $12, which he found in the hall. He was arrested and examined yesterday, and held to bail in $500.

Akin to the above exploit was that of Patrick Rose, who attempted to make off with an armful of overcoats from the hall of O. H. Salisbury's Boarding House, No. 240 Madison street. He was overhauled, and locked up yesterday in default of $300.

And still another of the same class of operations. One Sanders wearing a colored man named George Spear was arrested, charged with having entered the hall of D. B. Blakesley, No. 45 Michigan Avenue, while the boarders were at tea, and abstracting two valuable overcoats off of the hooks, belonging to T. D. Redcliff and G. W. Watson. The coat belonging to Mr. Redcliff we found in possession of Greer when arrested and when questioned by the Captain as to where he obtained it, he could only answer that he must have won it in a lottery from some place, and on a raffle. Greer was committed in default of $500 bail yesterday morning to await trial.

Two other colored persons still at large, are said to be implicated with Greer in the same line of operations.

The evening our housekeepers may and should deduct from the above it, the better situation in the security of hall doors.

DEATH OF CHARLES N. HENDERSON.—Our entire community was saddened yesterday by the painful intelligence of the decease of a late highly esteemed and widely known merchant of our city, than whom few held a higher or more enviable place in our mercantile circles, the senior partner of the firm of C. N. Henderson & Co. who expired at the Clifton House at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, after a brief but severe illness.

Mr. Henderson was in the prime of life, and yet among the older merchants of our young city, whose growth he had witnessed and aided, and in the ranks of whose business men none than he, were more highly esteemed for those qualities which need in a high degree to blend to produce the pattern of the Christian merchant and gentleman.

Mr. Henderson was a native of Connecticut, and the obsequies paid last evening over his remains were in escort to their removal for interment among the graves of his kindred. The funeral service was performed by Rev. Dr. Patterson, of the Second Presbyterian Church, and attended at the Clifton House by a numerous concourse of the friends of the deceased.

As a token of respect the wholesale stores on South Water and other leading streets were closed throughout yesterday afternoon. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The January term of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas opened on Monday.

Two cases of more than usual interest will occupy the Court this week. That of Curran *vs.* Beach is a suit instituted for a lad, by his next friend, against a well known city medical prostitutor, claiming damages in $10,000 for Malpractice, in amputating an arm of the plaintiff, no sufficient cause alleged to have existed for the same.

The other case is the suit brought by Elisha W. Tracy *vs.* Isaac Cook, Col. Richard J. Hamilton, John M. Nelson, and Charles Walker, an action of Trespass. It comes under the general head of "We are all Democrats," plaintiff basing his action of Trespass against his late political brethren, upon their action of *ejectment* in putting him, the said Tracy, out of a Buchanan meeting at Metropolitan Hall some months since. Mr. Tracy is now abroad, his counsel are attending to his interests here.

The first named case will come up to-day to be immediately succeeded by the other.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION.—On Sunday last a man named Powell, lately a saloon-keeper on State street near Randolph, who had been sick for some time past, apparently departed this life, and his remains were prepared for their last resting place, and placed in the coffin of the grave passed the day in a cold room. A hearse was summoned and carriages were in attendance for the last obsequies, when from some appearances in the face of the supposed corpse, proceedings were stayed and medical aid summoned, when the case was seen to be one of suspended animation, and after some hours of judicious and skilful treatment, the vitality was restored, and Mr. Powell is now doing well. This instance, as all such should do, revives the soul-harrowing surmise whether cases are not of too occasional occurrence when animation only returns, after the inexorable doors of the tomb have closed upon the unhappy living subject. A few hours later the fate might have been Powell's.

A GOOD TIMES ON TWO.—A good thing, we mean, the phrase, hath a different meaning, but we now especially refer to the excellent stock of the choice and the toothsome, just opened at the Eastern Oyster House, in the basement of Portland Block, by Thomas B. Davis, Chicago agent of C. S. Spencer, which comprises a tempting and excellent variety of choice fancy groceries, imported condiments, sauces, and confections, with pure wines and liquors for family and medicinal use. For invalid and infant dietetics the various choice farinaceous and other preparations deserve notice and favor. The store is, in fact, a success and a novelty in its line in our city.

SOUP HOUSE FOR THE POOR.—The Soup House for the poor at No. 351 Madison street is now supplying 200 to 300 persons with food daily. We would advise all, who are interested in this attempt to relieve some of the wants of the destitute during the inclemency of winter, to visit the Soup House, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M., that they may understand what this effort means, and then act accordingly. Donations of money, vegetables, meats and groceries will be thankfully received, either at the Soup House, 351 Madison street or at the office of the "Chicago Ministry at Large," Washington street.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—We learn from good authority that an entertainment is in course of preparation by the Sunday school of the Second Universalist Society of this city that promises to be second to nothing of the kind that has been before produced. It will consist of dialogues, dramas, oratorios, interspersed with songs, duetts, choruses, &c., to be sustained by little ones from the ages of three and four years to young ladies of eighteen. The whole to conclude with a grand exhibition of tableaux.

THE WEATHER.—E. L. O'Hara, druggist, No. 20 West Randolph street, sends us the figures for the mercury last week as follows:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
Sunday	28	40	39
Monday	28	40	39
Tuesday	28	41	41
Wednesday	28	41	41
Thursday	28	41	41
Friday	28	41	41
Saturday	28	39	38
Sunday	28	39	38
Monday	28	39	38

HOUR FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board will be held at the "Home," cor ner of Peoria and Randolph streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. There are now urgent reasons for a general attendance.

M. P. DICKINSON, Sec'y.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. *vs.* IN CHANCERY.—OCTOBER, NOVEMBER TERM, 1858.—HON. GEORGE MANIERRE, PRESIDING.—*The People of the State of Illinois, ex rel. of Operation Against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Application for Injunction.*—The bill alleges that the city of Chicago on the 16th of August, 1858, passed an ordinance, the material provisions of which are to reinafter recited, for the construction of a Horse Railroad in certain streets; and the bill charges that the ordinance is in violation of the Charter and void, and prays that the parties be enjoined from proceeding with the work thereof is authorized.

The questions involved in the subject were very fully and ably argued by counsel and the application was taken under advisement.

On Monday, January 3d inst., Judge Manierre delivered his opinion.

Grant Goodrich for complainants: Judge Scates for defendants.

ORDINANCE.

By the ordinance in question it was provided in substance as follows:

1. That the ordinance under granted to H. Fuller and others named in the ordinance, corporation and authority to lay a double track horse rail road in Clark street, Wentworth avenue, Archer road, Halsted street, Blue Island avenue, Western avenue, Milwaukee road, and to operate railway cars and carriages thereon, subject to the rules, regulations and conditions hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2. Provides that the said grantees shall only be required to construct and operate a single track of railway between the termini of said roads, with the proper turn outs for passengers and their ordinary business, and that the cars shall be run at such regular intervals as to accommodate the public, with a rate of speed not to exceed that of ordinary horse cars, and that the track shall be laid even with the surface of the street.

Sec. 3. Provides that for any distance shall not cross their tracks, except when cars or carriages shall be passing each other.

Sec. 4, as amended, provides that the grantees shall keep in good repair during the term of the ordinance, the railway and the space between the same, and for the distance of two feet outside of the same, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 5. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 6. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 7. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 8. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 9. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 10. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 11. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 12. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 13. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 14. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 15. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 16. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 17. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 18. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 19. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 20. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 21. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 22. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 23. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 24. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 25. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 26. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 27. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 28. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 29. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 30. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 31. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 32. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 33. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 34. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 35. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 36. Gives the right to assign said ordinance and extend the same for a period not to exceed twenty years, and that the license for the privilege granted, shall expire at the end of twenty years from the passage of the ordinance, and shall also pay all damages occasioned by the construction of said railway.

Sec. 37. Discussion declares "a forfeiture of the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance, if the grantees shall not cause the road to be commenced within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and completed within two years: Provided, that if the grantees shall be prevented by the act of God, the rights and privileges granted by the ordinance shall not be forfeited."

Sec. 38. Gives the right to assign said ordin

Special Notices.

Medicines &c.

Real Estate.

Miscellaneous.

Wines & Liquors

Leather and Findings

Saddlery Hardware

Carpenters.

Architects.

Wood & Coal

Opticians.

Professional.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1859.

Governor's Message.

Twenty-first General Assembly, which we place before the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE this morning, is in every respect worthy of its distinguished author. The views contained in it, on the various subjects with which General Legislature is called upon to deal, are clear, comprehensive and statesmanlike. The recommendations it contains are, for the most part, wise and judicious, and the whole document is pervaded by a spirit of candor and fairness, which cannot fail to command the confidence and respect of all parties.

Governor Bissell has evidently given the various matters of which he treats in his message the most careful consideration, and has spared no pains to inform himself fully in regard to them. He has not hesitated to call to his aid the best talent in the State, and has availed himself of the experience of those who have had the most practical knowledge of the subjects under discussion. The result is a message which, in point of ability, is not surpassed by any State paper we have ever seen, and which, in point of practical value, is worth a dozen ordinary messages.

We shall not attempt, in this article, to review the message in detail. We shall, from time to time, call attention to such of the recommendations contained in it as seem to us to require special notice. We have room, this morning, for only a few brief remarks upon the portion of the message which relates to the finances of the State.

The debt of the State, on the 30th of November last, was $16,284,000. The interest upon this debt, for the current year, will be $1,000,000. The receipts into the Treasury, during the year, will be about $1,500,000. The expenditures, during the year, will be about $1,500,000. The receipts and expenditures will, therefore, be about equal. The Governor recommends that the Legislature shall make no appropriations for the payment of the interest upon the State debt, except such as shall be provided for by the revenue of the year. He also recommends that the Legislature shall make no appropriations for the payment of the principal of the State debt, except such as shall be provided for by the revenue of the year, or by the sale of the public works. He also recommends that the Legislature shall make no appropriations for the payment of the principal of the State debt, except such as shall be provided for by the revenue of the year, or by the sale of the public works. He also recommends that the Legislature shall make no appropriations for the payment of the principal of the State debt, except such as shall be provided for by the revenue of the year, or by the sale of the public works.

We think that the Governor's recommendations in regard to the finances of the State are wise and judicious, and we hope that the Legislature will adopt them. We think that the Governor's recommendations in regard to the finances of the State are wise and judicious, and we hope that the Legislature will adopt them. We think that the Governor's recommendations in regard to the finances of the State are wise and judicious, and we hope that the Legislature will adopt them.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Farm and Garden.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BISSELL

Reply to Mr. Douglas's Speech.

Kellogg Matters.

Cleveland Convention of November

Miscellaneous News.

The New Kansas Excitement.

Governor's Message.

Real Estate.

FIRST CLASS PROPERTY

For Sale Cheap!

Choice Lots on Michigan Avenue, near Monroe street, full depth to an alley. Very cheap.

Eighty Acres, divided by the South Branch, particularly adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Two Lots on Sherman street, in School Section addition to Chicago.

One hundred and fifty Lots in the West Division.

All the above Property will be sold very cheap for cash or on time. Call and see. Inquire of

C. F. PECK,
139 Lake street.

Improved Farm for Sale.

A WELL-IMPROVED FARM OF ONE Hundred and Twelve acres, with an abundance of wood and living water, can be bought at a very low price. It is but forty miles from the city, on the Galena Railroad, about thirty-five miles from Chicago. Inquire of

C. F. PECK,
139 Lake street.

For Sale Cheap!

THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF MADISON and Carpenter streets, being fifty feet on Madison and one hundred on Carpenter which we can sell cheap. Apply to

S. H. KERSOOT, 16 Lasalle street.

House and Lot.

I HAVE FOR SALE ON CANAL TIME, or on longer time, a valuable House and Lot on Wabash avenue. [dec20-3m] H. WELLS.

For Sale at Bargains.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE ANY OR all of the following property in Chicago and in Cook County:

Sixty two to three Block Dwelling Houses, Nos. 240, 244 and 246 North Lasalle street, between Chicago avenue and Chestnut streets, fronting east. They contain nine rooms, bathing and water closets, hot and cold water, closets, &c., and are fitted with gas fixtures, and have brick stables on the lots. They are all private entry in the rear. These buildings are furnished in the most stylish and elegant style.

Five, ten or twenty acres of land in the northwest ¼ of section 21, town 40 north range 13, east of the Milwaukee Plank Road, and a short distance west of Ogden's. This land is situated, and well adapted for Gardening purposes.

Five acres of land in the west ¼ of the northwest ¼ of section 8, town 39 north range 13, east, etc., on the Archer road, a short distance from the Plank road. This land is situated, and well adapted for Gardening purposes.

Forty acres of land in the west ¼ of the northwest ¼ of section 8, town 39 north range 13, east, etc., on the Archer road, a short distance from the Plank road. This land is situated, and well adapted for Gardening purposes.

Forty acres of land in the west ½

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Illinois Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 4.—Both Houses are organized, the Democratic nominees for offices being all elected. The House has fixed to-morrow at two P. M. for joint session to elect a United States Senator. The Senate has adjourned, and will probably concur in the morning.

The entire Democratic delegation in caucus last night pledged themselves individually to vote for Douglas for Senator.

XXXVTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—HOUSE.—There being no quorum, there was a call of the House and a quorum obtained.

On motion of Mr. Bernhisel the Committee on Territories were instructed to inquire into the expediency or providing for the completion of the territorial capitol of Utah.

Mr. John Covode presented a petition from the Canal Board for an appropriation for the Lake harbors, in connection with the canals of the State of New York.

Various reports were presented from the Standing Committee, including the following by Mr. Gentry of Tennessee, making an appropriation for the improvement of Boston harbor; by Washburne, of Ill., the Senate bills making appropriations for the improvement at the mouth of Milwaukee river and Chicago harbor; by Mr. Faulkner, of Va., the Senate bill providing for the payment of the claims of the State of Georgia for expenses incurred by that State in organizing a regiment for the Mexican war.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., introduced a bill providing that invalid seamen may receive an annual stipend from the Governm nt, and reside with their friends where they shall so elect, instead of being sent to an Asylum.

Mr. Davis, of Iowa, asked, but failed to obtain consent, to introduce a joint resolution providing for a commission of members of Congress and army officers to revise the Militia and Army laws.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Mo., the House went into Committee on the Whole, on the state of the Union on the Indian Appropriation Bill. Without coming to a conclusion, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon in the old hall, from which the desks had been removed, but a supply of cane bottomed chairs had been provided for their accommodation. The galleries and floor were crowded, notwithstanding the falling snow, it having been understood that the Vice President, Mr. Crittenden and others would speak. The proceedings, as usual, were opened with prayer, and the reading of the journal, after which Mr. Bradley, of Michigan, observed that as many ladies were unprovided with seats in the gallery they could be admitted on the floor.

Mr. Hamlin also objected on the ground that the admission of ladies would embarrass the legislative business; consequently the ladies were not admitted.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi submitted the report of the committee, stating that the new Chamber was ready.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, moved the adoption of the report. The parting from the chamber, he thought, was an event of much solemnity. Many associations, many of them pleasant and proud ones, bind us to this chamber. It has been the scene of great events. Questions of the American Union, momentous for the national interest, questions of peace and war, have been decided in this chamber. Great men have frequently been the actors within its walls. He had seen men here whose name and fame had not been surpassed in Greek or Roman history. Here he had seen Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and others. They have left on these walls the impress of their fame. This majestic dome seems yet to echo with their voices. There are others too, whose fame would not designate, for they had not partaken of their political services but whose names are in no danger of being forfeited. When Senators remonstrate to the chamber that we must carry with them the inspiration of their predecessors. They will leave behind them no acts of patriotism or attachment to the Constitution. There, our household gods, are carried with us. The new hall will be the scene of the past. There they will ever remain the Senate of the United States—the great conservative body of the great nation concerning the sovereignty of the States and the integrity of the Union.

He never had while in the seats of spectators were setting themselves in places several memoriest instituted in the house but apparently of a private nature, and he suggested, and Mr. Mallory from the Naval Committee reported a bill to obviate an additional sloops of war, which was laid over. On the 20th he would make an effort to obtain an early vote upon it.

Mr. Mallory also introduced a bill to raise the pay of the officers of the navy.

Quiet being restored, the Senate appropriately devoted the rest of the day to discussing Mr. Johnson's of Tenn., motion, instructing the Committee on Finance to investigate the public money, and report the means to bring the expenses of the government within the limits of rigid economy.

The Vice President addressed the Senate, giving historical sketches of Congress at the various seats of government, until its location at Washington, when he narrated the hasting of the capital by the British army. The assembling thereafter of the Congr ss in Blodgett's Hotel, which also was occupied by the post office. Postoffice, and finally the assembling in 1859 in the present building. He then went into an interesting description of the present character of the Senate in the early days of the government, and now. Then it was almost wholly an executive body, and much of its business was transacted with closed doors. He spoke of the great mission the nation has fulfilled, and is destined to fulfill; urged upon Senators of the responsibilities of the present interesting upon them, and reviewed the Senatorial career of the great dead whose achievements and services in that chamber illuminate our history. The President often took part in debate, and it was not for many years that the galleries were provided for spectators. After further remarks the Senate proceeded to wish each other a happy new year.

Messrs Johnson, Seward, Bigler, Fessenden, Toucey, Iverson, Chesnut, Hunter, Bigler, Stuart, Clingman, Reid, Green and others took part in the debate. It all agreed in the necessity of retrenchment, the great danger delayed being whether to refer to the finance or a special committee of seven. Without action, the Senate went into executive session, and upon the doors opening, Mr. Hunter introduced the first appropriation bill of the session, viz., the Indian Expenses and the Military Academy bill, when the Senate adjourned.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says:

The Governor of Utah has received from Utah intelligence of an alarming character, indicating the previsions of great excitement in the Territory, and of settled hostility between the Mormons and Gentiles. Great outrages have been committed by Mormons, and a violent outbreak is considered imminent.

Mr. Colfax will give notice in the House to-morrow of his intention to introduce a bill to organize a new Territory embracing the South Pass gold diggings and portions of Kansas, Utah and Nebraska. The proposed Territory will embrace in its limits the head waters of the Sweetwater and Platte rivers.

Mr. Phelps, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, says a majority of his Committee are opposed indefinitely to specific duties, and will report a bill increasing the duties ad valorem.

He also confirms the statement that the President has said to him last night the present Congress must stand by the Tariff or make room for a new one, he will convene the new Congress early in the summer.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent telegraphs:

Letters received at the British Legation announce that Lord Lyons will arrive here early in February. The report that Lord Ainsworth is to be successor of Lord Napier is a mistake. Lord Lyons has been appointed to succeed our Governor complaining of the address published in Mr. Ingrai has before leaving Victoria, which offended the Duke of Newcastle. British authorities have been full of reconciliation, unprovoked by Walker.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs: "Advices were received here to-day that Commander Turner of the Savannah, off Vera Cruz, had requested Gen. Garza to refund the forced contributions levied on American citizens.

The Iron Masters' Convention in Philadelphia is looked upon here as a formidable movement. Quite a number of leading politicians have left here to attend it. Its object is not only to urge upon Congress specific duties, but also the organization of iron and Government buildings and ships.

Weather Reports.

HANNIBAL, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Cold—snowing—hard wind.

FORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Snowing—snow 9 inches deep.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Snowing lightly—snow 8 inches deep.

ORWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Snowing lightly—snow 8 inches deep.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Snowing—snow 8 inches deep.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Snowing—thermometer 20 deg. above zero.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—Snowing hard—thermometer 80 deg. above.

QUEBEC, Jan. 4.—Snowed all night—6 inches deep. Still snowing. Thermometer at 20 deg. above.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Snowing and cold.

DANBURY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Just commenced snowing. Thermometer 20 deg. above.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Snow fell all night—now 4 inch on deep. It is not stopped.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Thick drifting snow since 9 o'clock this morning. About eight inches have fallen; now snowing.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 4.—Thick snow storm.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 4.—Snowing and blowing furiously.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—Wind north-west; thermometer 4 above zero.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The snow is nearly three feet deep and is still falling.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—Snow. The right of cloth manufactures from New York arrived at about three P. M. A train from Gainesville arrived about the same time, and left about 6 o'clock for New York.

From New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The O. S. steamer Illinois will sail for Aspinwall on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., instead of the 5th, her regular day.

A heavy snow storm had prevailed here all night, with a fierce northwest wind. Fully a foot of snow on the average has fallen, there being no indications of the storm abating. The mercury is 26° above zero, and falling heavily. The monitor is 6° above zero.

Sinking of a Steamer.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Last night the steamer Ben Franklin, Capt. Crowell, from Philadelphia for this port, struck on Handkerchief Shoal, off Cape Cod, and sank in 10 feet of water. The first boat load of passengers, 30 in number, reached here this morning. The vessel is still there, and will be got off at high tide. She had a large cargo of coal on board.

Ocean Steamer Missing—Chicago Citizens on Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The steamship "Wanderer," of the North German Lloyd left Bremen Haven on December 4th, at noon, and has not since been heard from.

The following is a list of her passengers, and of such officers as are known to the agents of the Company in this city. The ship had never been to this port:

Captain, J. H. Gleason; 1st Officer, Leopold Hagemann; Chief Engineer, Geo. Garrette; Surgeon, E. Carmer, M. D.; Chief Steward, Schnegg.

First Cabin—Mr. Henry Havicht.

Second Cabin—Mr. Hermann Baer, merchant, Chicago; Julius Wenk, do; Colberge Prussia, Carl Werrecke, do; Johann Ropers, Fischolloche; Miss Gesine Bischoff, Saleswoman; Mr. A. Welke, N. Y.; Miss Fredericke and Catharine Otto, New York; Mr. Gerhard schoenler, merchant, Bremen; Miss Catharine Hombersiep, Lelie; Miss Margaretha Hendrick, Hanover; Mr. Carl Von Delin, teacher, Koningswinter; Mr. Wm. Harris, farmer, St. Louis; Gustave Hachmeyer, Newark, N. J. Matilda Hoper, Carlsruhe; Charles Kenzie and wife, merchant, Altenberg; Wm. Meyer, merchant, Philadelphia; G. C. Kornabrens, baker, New York.

Steerage—Peter Eckermann, Jun keeper, Bremen; Emil Baedecker, merchant, Hanover; Frede ick Lips and wife, farmer, Nienstadt; John William Lips and wife, wheelwright, Cedar Oats; Case Kunzel, teacher, Textield; Elizabeth Stuning, Hairabrees; O. Gottlieb Meyer, Cincinnati; Adolph Deiel, farmer, Muntgeon; Frederick Zimmerman, farmer, Lehgee; Soth Fuguey; Theo. A. Shoefer, glazier; William Wescher, engineer, Chicago; Joseph Spiegel, farmer; Peter and Margaretha Klein, merchants, Bethlehem; Nicholas Kiams, Degenzolf; Brucke Schmidt, Archeres; Christian Carlos Adolph Maidg; Catharine and Angelina, Schubiel; Margaretha Bender, Leopold Raf; Philip Rummel, tailor, Eemsshaven; Richard Wunster, painter, Breslau; Rudolf Prattnel, mercenary, Konigsberg; Herman Martels, farmer, Lippreatt; Charles Schinkels and wife, merchant, do; Dorothea Soeass; Henry Kalmeyer, farmer, do; Johann Sander, do; Hermann Peters, merchant, Jever; Casper Getenga, farmer. Total in the 4 classes, 62.

Douglas in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Senator Douglas was serenaded to night. He made a speech from the balcony of the Everett House. He defined his position in regard to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the foreign policy of the country, but carefully avoided recurring to any question of a personal character between himself and the Administration, contenting himself with saying it was the duty of statesmen to follow our principles to their legitimate, logical consequences, regardless of the effect they may have on our public position.

Douglas at Philadelphia and Baltimore

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Senator Douglas arrived here last evening en route for Washington. He had an imposing reception. He will receive his friends here to-morrow at Independence Hall.

A heavy snow storm prevailed here last evening.

BALTIMORE, Jan 4.—A meeting of the friends of Senator Douglas was held at the Gilmore House last evening, and a committee appointed to receive him on his arrival here.

Election in Toronto—Triumph of the "Clear Grits."

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—The municipal election under the new law, by electing the Mayor by a direct vote of the people, passed off to-day with little disturbance. Adam Wilson, Clear Grit, was elected by a large majority over both opponents.

Railroads and the Snow.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 5 P. M.—The express train which left Boston early this forenoon, for New York, and due here at 1.50 minutes past 11 o'clock, is fast in the snow, two miles east of Worcester, and nearly covered up. The New York express train due here at 11.15 has not yet arrived. The Albany train, due here at 1.15, arrived here at 3 o'clock.

Business Cards.

BLACKWELL & CUMMING,
ATTORNIES AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 51 South Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Will practice in all the Courts of Illinois, and in the Supreme Court of the United States.
ROBERT BLACKWELL, (late) GEORGE W. CUMMING.

GOODWIN LARNED & GOODWIN
ATTORNIES AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Office No. 57 Washington street, adjoining Larned's House, Chicago, Illinois.
AUSTIN F. LARNED. DAN'L GOODWIN, JR.

GOERING THOMAS & ROBERTS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 79 AND 81 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. no19 1y24 Bl

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Rooms, Saloons and Churches. oct bill-6m

BASS & MULVEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 97 Clark street, Chicago.
THOMAS BASS. PETER MULVEY.

STEELE & RILEY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, 58 DEARBORN street, Chicago.
Room 2, Tribune Building.....P. O. Box 677.
E. F. STEELE.....(late).....P. W. RILEY.

JOHN A. BROSS
ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR IN AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.
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COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1858.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, &c.—We have had rather more activity to-day in business circles. It will take several days, however, perhaps weeks, to close up the ledgers of the last year, and fairly to commence the business of the present. Everything looks cheerful and promising; except the prospects of note-shaving at two per cent. per month, and upwards, and few will be disposed to be lachrymose over the lessening of their profits.

We have simply to repeat former quotations; city bank discounts 10 per cent; exchange steady at 1¼ premium; gold a drug at 1@¼; street rates nominal at 1½@3 per cent. per month.

COMMERCIAL.—The receipts of Live Hogs today were only about 500 head, the greater part of which were for shipment east. The receipts of Dressed Hogs were also light, and generally of the small breed. The market to-day was consequently very quiet, there being but little inducement for packers to buy. Live Hogs sold at $4 35@4 50 gross, and Dressed at $5 75@5 85.

The Provision Market was also very quiet. A sale of 200 bbls. Mess Pork was made at $18; but none of the large packers or holders will sell below $18.87@$19.00. Lard is firm at 10¼@10¾c, with a sale of 110 bbls. at 10¼c, deliverable at Milwaukee.

The receipts of Hogs during the past week foot up, 3,838 Dressed, and 3,666 Live—total 6,994. The shipments were only 410 Dressed.

The Breadstuffs markets to-day were quiet. Flour is firm, with sales of choice Spring Extras at $4 35. There was very little done in Wheat. One car load new Rejected (weighing 47 lbs.) was sold at 66c, delivered; and one car load old R-jected, at 84c in store. Corn is firm at 10½@ 81c for Ear, and 56@57c for Shelled. Oats quiet. Highwines inactive.

PORK AND PROVISION TRADE.

The Muscatine *Journal* furnishes estimates of pork packing at five of the principal points in that State, which we compare with the figures for the two previous seasons:

	1858-9.	1857-8.	1856-7.
Muscatine	6,500	22,000	12,000
Burlington	30,000	12,000	24,000
Keokuk	40,000	15,000	30,000
Fort Madison	12,000	15,000	8,000
Davenport	1,000	3,000	2,000
Total	107,500	66,000	77,000

The packing in the entire State of Iowa last year was 102,000.

The receipts of hogs at Milwaukee up to the 30th ult. were 36,817.

At Louisville on the 1st inst., 5,500 kegs lard sold at 11½c.

The Louisville *Journal* adds the following items:

SOUTHERN CONSUMPTION OF PORK.—We understand that so far as plantation orders have been received here, they indicate an increased consumption of fully 25 per cent. above that of last year.

THE LARD YIELD.—Great interest is manifested in the comparative yield of Lard. From the returns received, it is believed the deficiency in and consequent with the yield of last year will be at least *seventy five thousand barrels!* The stock in Great Britain on this day is believed to be 60,000 barrels short of that at the same period last year.

We heard of a sale of 1,000 tierces choice Lard at 11c cash, and a sale of grease and head and gut lard, of the Lebanon packing, 5,000 or 6,000 hogs, at 9¾@10¼c, with part of the prime at 11c cash.

Many inquiries are made as to the price of lard in 1857. We have obtained and publish below the average prices in New York for each month in that year:

PRICE OF LARD FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER.

January	12¾	July	14¾
February	13¾	August	13¾
March	14¾	September	13¾
April	14¾	October	14
May	14¾	November	14¾
June	14¾		

AVERAGE WHEAT.—The packing has closed—the season's business amounting to 4000—against 9500 in 1857-8.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 4.

FLOUR—100 bbls "Excelsior" Spring Extra at $4.35.

WHEAT—Firm Sales to-day were:—500 bu Rejected Spring (47 lbs to the measured bushel) at 66c delivered; 300 bu old spring at $1.20 and $1.10 cash in store. Wheat is not inspected at the delivered; 400 bags White and R-d sold at $1.20 and $1.10 cash in s.

CORN—Scarce and firm. Sales to-day were:—five cars Mixed at 39 lbs to the measured bushel, to go at 41c on track; five cars Shelled at 45c on track.

OATS—New and firm, 49@50c on track in bags.

RYE—Scarce at 80c on track.

BARLEY—300 bu No. 1 two-rowed at 65c on track in bags.

HIGHWINES—Sold and wanted at 20c.

PROVISIONS—300 bbls Mess Pork sold at 46¢ on the spot; the bids Lard at 10½c delivered in Milwaukee.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts very light, and but few heavy Hogs. Sales to-day were:

	Per 100 lbs.
85 Short weighing 275 lbs	$4 25
70 " 270 "	4 20
120 " 270 "	4 15
70 " 265 "	4 10
70 " 260 "	4 05
70 " 255 "	4 00
70 " 250 "	3 95
70 " 245 "	3 90
70 " 240 "	3 85
70 " 235 "	3 80
70 " 230 "	3 75
70 " 225 "	3 70
70 " 220 "	3 65
70 " 215 "	3 60
70 " 210 "	3 55
70 " 205 "	3 50
70 " 200 "	3 45
70 " 195 "	3 40
70 " 190 "	3 35
70 " 185 "	3 30
70 " 180 "	3 25
70 " 175 "	3 20
70 " 170 "	3 15
70 " 165 "	3 10
70 " 160 "	3 05
70 " 155 "	3 00
70 " 150 "	2 95
70 " 145 "	2 90
70 " 140 "	2 85
70 " 135 "	2 80
70 " 130 "	2 75
70 " 125 "	2 70
70 " 120 "	2 65
70 " 115 "	2 60
70 " 110 "	2 55
70 " 105 "	2 50
70 " 100 "	2 45
70 " 95 "	2 40
70 " 90 "	2 35
70 " 85 "	2 30
70 " 80 "	2 25
70 " 75 "	2 20
70 " 70 "	2 15
70 " 65 "	2 10
70 " 60 "	2 05
70 " 55 "	2 00
70 " 50 "	1 95
70 " 45 "	1 90
70 " 40 "	1 85
70 " 35 "	1 80
70 " 30 "	1 75
70 " 25 "	1 70
70 " 20 "	1 65
70 " 15 "	1 60
70 " 10 "	1 55
70 " 5 "	1 50
70 " 4 "	1 45
70 " 3 "	1 40
70 " 2 "	1 35
70 " 1 "	1 30

HIDES—Green, Five Tags; Green Salted, 8@9½c; Dry Flint, 12½c.

PELTS—January Slaughtered, Clip, $1.40@1.50; Country, December, 80@90c.

SEED—Timothy quiet at $1.80@1.85. No Clover in market; buyers offer $3@3.25.

BUTTER—Choice, 16@18c; Common, 10@12c.

EGGS—Fresh, 18c; Packed, 15c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.40@1.75 ? dozen; Turkeys, 9@10c ? lb.

POTATOES—Choice, 70@75c; Common to Good, 50@ 65c.

APPLES—Green, $1@2 ? bbl; Dried, 6@10c.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels $1 at $1.

Chicago Weekly Live Stock Market.

Lake Shore Sale and Shipping Yards' Market, reported by WALKER SEAMAN, Secretary for the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

Stock received for week.....273 Cattle.
" .....1,041 Hogs.
" .....1,314 Sheep.
Shipped via M. C. R. R.....125 Cattle.
" " C. & R. I. R. R.....313 Hogs.

The stock receipts for the past week have been rather light owing some what to the holidays, but mostly to the scarcity of cash in the country.

Sales of 273 cattle from $2½@3½.

Sales of extra good cattle from 4@3¼.

Sales of 1,355 Hogs from $4.00@4.75 to 45 per cwt.

Sales of 700 Sheep from $2.00@3.75 per cwt.

Below we give the sales of owners stock shipped, &c.:

CATTLE.

C S Dole & Co	50	S Dorr	20
R Rowe	15	G W Hough	20
R Rowe	15	G Wright	20
H Bridger	20	J Wright	20
G A & H Sayre	15	L Rawlings	20
Henry Arter	20	James Bright	17
Total			272

HOGS.

D Bandle	139	J H Lock &	165
Total			304

SHEEP.

Wm Fallis, Galena	44	Pigeon, Galena	79
Total			123

YOKE Steer 2 W | | | 275

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Sales at Union Yards, Reported expressly for the Press & Tribune, by THOS. NICOLAY, for the Chicago Board of Trade.

No. of Cattle received for this market	60
" Hogs	1,000
" Sheep	570
Total number received	1,630
Shipped from the Yards	1,000

Sales of 200 head good extra Cattle at $4@4½.

Sales of 300 common to good Cattle at 3@3¾.

Sales of 60 thirty of all kinds at 2½ to 2¾@3 for extra.

Sales of 570 Sheep weighing 85 to 100 lbs at 3½@3¾.

Sales of 9 Cows and Calves at $30@35.

There is a good demand for all kinds of stock. Cattle have advanced the last week. Nobody has any of our city drovers have commenced to pack beef, but season will be short of stock, the supply taken to short.

Left on hand, Sunday.....Cattle.....10 Cattle.
.....Hogs.....100 Hogs.

MOVEMENT OF STOCK AT RAILROADS.

	From Whence.	Where Going.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Other Stock.
By Lake						
By R. R.						
By Lake						
By R. R.						
By Lake						
By R. R.						
By Lake						
By R. R.						
Total			267	1073	1313	103

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

FLOUR—Has a very stern character to-day, and is at least the extreme outside figures. Sales of 1,500 bbls at $4 25@4 30 for State; $4 30@4 35 for Ohio; $4 30@4 40 for Western mixed; $4 40@4 50 for Western trade brands; $4 50@4 60 for Canadian; $4 30@4 40 for Southern mixed; $4 40@4 50 for Southern trade brands. The market closed heavy and unsettled.

WHEAT—Firmer at the late quotations.

CORN—Is dull and heavy. Sales of 40,000 bus at 67@68c for old and very poor; 70@71c for old and ordinary; 72@73c for old and good; 74@75c for old and prime; 76@77c for old and very prime; 78@79c for old and extra prime mixed; 80@81c for old and extra prime white. Sales of 60,000 bus new at 60@61c for ordinary; 62@63c for good; 64@65c for prime; 66@67c for very prime mixed; 68@69c for very prime white. Sales of 30,000 bus Western at 64@65c for New.

WHISKY—Firmer at the late quotations.

PORK—Is dull and heavy. Sales of 200 bbls at $18@18 25 for old and very poor; 18 50@18 75 for old and ordinary; 19@19 25 for old and good; 19 50@19 75 for old and prime; 20@20 25 for old and very prime; 20 50@20 75 for old and extra prime mess; 21@21 25 for old and very extra prime mess; 21 50@21 75 for old and extra prime clear. Lard dearer at 10½@10¾c for kettle and 10¼@10½c for barrel. Beef quiet and steady at 6@8c for Country Prime; $8@8 50 for Country Mess; $9@9 50 for Repacked Mess; $10@11 for Extra Mess; $12@13 for Prime Mess; $14@15 for Extra Prime Mess. Beef Hams quiet at 18@19c for Western.

BUTTER—Firmer at the late quotations.

CHEESE—Firmer at 8@9c for Ohio; 9@10c for Western; 10@11c for Factory.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8d. Corn, 6½d. Flour, 40c by rail to Albany, and 45c by rail to Boston. Corn, 18c by rail to Albany, and 20c by rail to Boston.

Cincinnati Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.

Flour unchanged.

Wheat—Inactive and unchanged.

Corn—Inactive and unchanged.

Oats—Inactive and unchanged.

Rye—Inactive and unchanged.

Provisions—Mess Pork dull at $17. No demand. Bulk Meats unchanged and in good demand at 5@5½. Bacon Sides unchanged.

Whisky—Dull at 20c.

Lard—Dull at 9½c.

Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 1,000 bus; Corn, 1,000 bus; Oats, 1,000 bus; Rye, 1,000 bus; Barley, 1,000 bus; Pork, 1,000 bbls; Bacon, 1,000 boxes; Lard, 1,000 kegs.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls; Wheat, 1,000 bus; Corn, 1,000 bus; Oats, 1,000 bus; Rye, 1,000 bus; Barley, 1,000 bus; Pork, 1,000 bbls; Bacon, 1,000 boxes; Lard, 1,000 kegs.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Jan. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts, 1,000 bus; shipments, 1,000 bus. Market dull and unchanged. Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bus; shipments, 1,000 bus. Market dull and unchanged. Oats—Receipts, 1,000 bus; shipments, 1,000 bus. Market dull and unchanged. Rye—Receipts, 1,000 bus; shipments, 1,000 bus. Market dull and unchanged. Barley—Receipts, 1,000 bus; shipments, 1,000 bus. Market dull and unchanged. Provisions—Receipts, 1,000 lbs; shipments, 1,000 lbs. Market dull and unchanged. Whisky—Receipts, 1,000 bbls; shipments, 1,000 bbls. Market dull and unchanged.

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